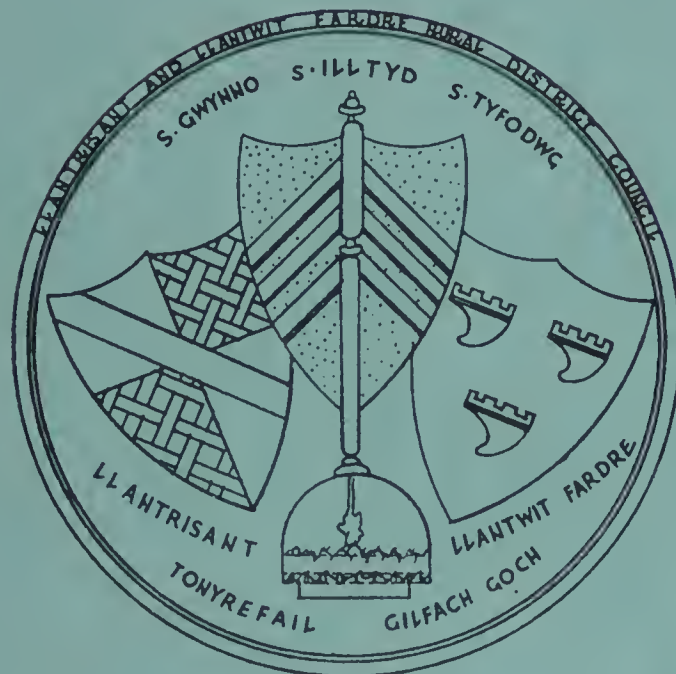
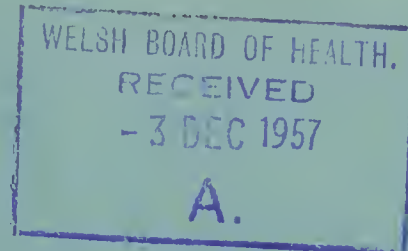


The Rural District Council of Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1956.

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P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee:

Gentlemen,

Ill health during all this year prevented my taking the active interest in the department that I have hitherto done. I wish, therefore, to thank my staff, the County Medical Officer of Health and one of my Assistants under the County Council who all combined to carry out such duties as I myself would have normally undertaken. Also I would like to thank the Councillors who gave me their continuous and loyal support, and in many cases their personal friendship during this trying period.

On 2nd August, 1956, an Act of Parliament cited as the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, **authorised** that in future Sanitary Inspectors shall be called Public Health Inspectors.

Yours obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1956

Chairman of the Council: Councillor W.J.Lewis (Town Ward)

Vice Chairman: Councillor J.Oliver (Llantwit Fardre Parish)

Members of the Council: Town Ward: Councillors W.J.Lewis J.P., R.K. Carter, F.Edwards, H.H.Ashcroft, D.T.Jenkins. and T.John.

Tonyrefail Ward: Councillors I.Richards. S.H.Manley, A.G.Martin, R.Cox, T.W.Roderick, and H.L.Thomas.

Gilfach Goch Ward: Councillors D.G.Bonner, I.Jones and D.J.Rees.

Llantwit Fardre Parish: Councillors J.Oliver, J.W.Clayton and F.Evans.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE: Chairman - Councillor H.L.Thomas together with all members of the Council.

HOUSING COMMITTEE: Chairman - Councillor T.W.Roderick, together with all members of the Council.

S T A F FMedical Officer of Health:

T.ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab)., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab), M.R.S.S. (Eng),
L.R.C.P. (Lond), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S).

Public Health Inspectors:

W.ROBERT WILLIAMS: C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary & Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College.

J.GRAHAM C.SHORT: C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute, and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board; Meat and other Foods Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

C.R.PARFITT: E.D. (Mil), M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B., Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board; Meat and other Foods Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College.

Clerical: Mrs.J.McNeilly.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	18,433 acres
Population: 1951 Census	25,571
1956 (estimated)	25,700
Number of Inhabited Houses	
1951 Census	6,490
1956 (estimated)	7,213
Number of Families or Separate	
Occupiers: 1951 Census	6,903
1956 (estimated)	7,683
Rateable Value of District after De-Rating:	£99,900
Sum produced by Penny Rate:	£372.9.4.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In the main these are much the same as in previous years. I find in going around the area, that there is almost a complete lack of public obligation in keeping the streets clean and free of bits of paper (often complete newspapers), bus tickets and other litter. To one who remembers how very clean the area was in the late thirties, it is, indeed, a great contrast. Broken glass is still a common occurrence not only on main roads but on rural footpaths and grass verges. Unhappily, our tiny streams and brooks are regarded as rubbish dumps; they often become partially choked and become a breeding ground for vermin.

Public lighting, while being in the main fairly adequate as regards its placement, is often wholly inadequate in the amount of light it gives. Light in my view is an enemy of dirt and mischief not to say of real wickedness. One should never be afraid of having plenty of light.

I would suggest that there is room for improvement in some of our water supplies and sewage disposal works. These have often been commented on previously. I suggest that where a small community such as Gilfach Goch, has many different sources of water supply, some attempt should be made to convert them into one adequate uniform supply. It is not too much to ask that everyone should (wherever possible) have a clean and plentiful supply of our greatest commodity.

There is room for improvement in sewage disposal in many of our smaller districts.

The public are getting more conscious of the importance of pure air, and the Clean Air Bill became an Act of Parliament during the year. With this is linked the question of air pollution and what causes it. The people of Llantwit Fardre already know of the nuisance that can be caused by the deposits from the Upper Boat Electric Power Station.

The air on our roads is foul with diesel-engine and petrol exhaust fumes. It is said that these can be collected in a special container attached to the end of the exhaust pipe. If this is so, it is somewhat surprising that this has not become compulsory, especially in view of one's health.

The use of gas is said to be one means of lessening air pollution. Gas is clean (as is also electricity) in its use, and is easy to regulate. Many housewives have changed over where it became possible to do so. Is it too much to ask that it could be taken to those parts where it is not yet found?

I have for many years, in going through my tuberculosis reports and statistics, been struck by the number of cases of tuberculosis of lungs occurring in young females working in factories. Though it is not now nearly so difficult to get people to go to a doctor or to the Chest Clinic, it is, however, in my experience, still not easy to persuade many of these girls to give up work in the factories voluntarily, after they have been diagnosed.

Vaccination against tuberculosis has helped tremendously in the fight against this scourge. Vaccination of one sort or another seems, in this age, to be the form of fighting disease, i.e., to prevent it; and the latest addition, viz, anti-polio vaccine has further added to our fighting armour against disease.

During 1956, the County of Glamorgan, was designated a Pest Clearance Area. On the 1st January, 1956, the majority of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into operation, a small proportion coming into operation on 1st July, 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	193	215	408
Illegitimate	9	9	18
	<u>202</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>426</u>

There was a decrease in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 426 against 435 for 1955. This gives a birth rate of 15.92 live births per 1,000 population against 16.99 for 1955

STILL BIRTHS:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	8	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 births was 25.82 compared with 22.99 for 1955.

PREMATURE INFANTS (Circ.20/44. (Wales) 22nd March, 1944)

There were 42 premature babies notified during the year (i.e. birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or under).

DEATHS:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths	143	128	271
Number of Deaths			
occurring in Institutions	67	56	123

The general death rate has increased from the previous year, being 13.49 against 12.03 for 1955.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	7	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	7	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	7	11

Out of a total of 14 deaths of infants under one year, 11 occurred under four weeks.

RELATIVE DEATH RATES:

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..... 32.86
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..... -
All infants per 1,000 live births..... 32.86

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE:

The deaths from this disease number 4 against 7 for 1955 making a rate in relation to total deaths of 12.78 per 1,000 deaths against 22.72 for the previous year.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH RATE:

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases was 22 for 1956, against 45 for the previous year making a rate in relation to total deaths of 67.98 per 1,000 deaths against 149.35 for the previous year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths during the year under review.

DEATHS FROM THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

There were no deaths from the commoner infectious diseases during the year under review.

CANCER:

Deaths from Cancer were 40 compared with 46 for the previous year. The organs affected according to classification of the Registrar-General were:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Stomach	6	8
Lungs, Bronchus	5	-
Breast	-	4
Uterus	-	1
All other sites	5	11
	16	24

Rate in relation to total deaths is 129.87 per 1,000 deaths in 1956 against 149.35 for the previous year.

INFANT MORTALITY - CLASSIFICATION

DISEASE:	Under 1 week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total from 1-12 months	Total under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	1		1	2						2
Uraemia					1				1	1
Congenital Disease of the Heart.		1		1						1
Staphylococcal Empyema	1			1						1
Fatty Degeneration of the Liver							1		1	1
Prematurity	3			3						3
Atelectasis	4			4						4
Suffocation due to Overlaying.					1				1	1
TOTALS:	9	1	1	11	2	-	1	-	3	14

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1956

		Estimated Population 1956	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEONATAL MORTALITY			
			Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
				Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted				
England and Wales				15.60			11.7		23.8			
Administrative County		738,000	11,629	15.76	15.60	9,053	12.27	13.99	352	30.27	236	20.29
Urban Districts		534,500	8,574	16.04	15.88	6,533	12.22	14.05	257	29.97	164	19.13
Rural Districts		203,500	3,055	15.01	15.31	2,520	12.38	13.49	95	31.10	72	23.57
Health Division. Constituents Districts												
Aberdare and	Aberdare Urban	40,240	563	13.99	14.55	622	15.46	15.61	16	28.42	13	23.09
Mountain Ash	Mountain Ash Urban	30,670	462	15.06	14.91	390	12.72	15.39	12	25.97	8	17.32
Caerphilly and	Caerphilly Urban	37,110	764	20.59	19.56	407	10.97	14.70	21	27.49	12	15.71
Gelligaer	Gelligaer Urban	36,210	644	17.79	18.32	422	11.65	14.68	31	48.14	18	27.95
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	14,500	261	18.00	17.10	154	10.62	11.26	9	34.48	9	34.48
	Maesteg Urban	22,660	373	16.46	16.62	232	10.24	13.00	9	24.13	6	16.09
	Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,240	360	16.19	16.35	273	12.28	14.74	12	33.33	10	27.78
	Porthcawl Urban	9,980	134	13.43	13.83	140	14.03	12.07	5	37.31	2	14.93
	Penybonr Rural	35,270	535	15.17	15.17	499	14.15	12.59	23	42.99	19	35.51
Neath & District	Neath M.B.	31,250	457	14.62	13.60	360	11.52	13.02	12	26.26	9	19.69
	Neath Rural	41,350	589	14.24	13.96	470	11.37	14.44	17	28.86	12	20.37
Pontypridd and	Llantrisant Rural	25,700	426	16.58	15.92	271	10.54	13.49	14	32.86	11	25.82
Llantrisant	Pontypridd Urban	47,700	537	14.24	13.67	466	12.36	13.35	10	18.62	4	7.45
Port Talbot and	Glyncoerrwg Urban	9,660	216	22.36	21.91	107	11.08	15.84	8	37.04	4	18.52
Glyncoerrwg	Port Talbot M.B.	47,130	883	18.74	18.13	496	10.52	13.57	25	28.31	18	20.32
South East	Barry M.B.	41,920	731	17.44	16.74	448	10.69	11.76	23	31.46	13	17.78
Glamorgan	Cardiff Rural	38,000	572	15.05	15.80	515	13.55	11.65	16	27.97	12	20.93
	Cowbridge M.B.	1,030	13	12.61	13.25	19	13.45	19.19	-	-	-	-
	Cowbridge Rural	19,240	309	16.06	17.99	141	7.33	12.75	7	22.65	4	12.94
	Perarth Urban	19,040	303	15.91	15.75	241	12.66	11.77	7	23.10	5	16.50
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	11,890	185	15.56	16.49	147	12.36	10.38	6	32.43	5	27.03
	Llwynr Urban	25,760	349	13.55	13.96	310	12.03	14.03	12	34.38	7	20.06
	Pontardawe Rural	32,050	439	13.70	13.97	477	14.88	16.07	12	27.33	9	20.50
Rhondda	Rhondda M.B.	107,400	1,524	14.19	13.91	1,446	13.46	15.61	45	29.53	26	17.06



TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death According to Registrar-General's Report

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All causes	143	128
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1
Tuberculosis other	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	11
Leukemia, Aleukemia	1	1
Diabetes	1	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	20	24
Coronary Disease, Angina	22	20
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	1
Other Heart Diseases	11	13
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	6
Pneumonia	5	4
Bronchitis	11	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	-
Congenital Malformations	3	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1
All other Accidents	6	-
Suicide	1	-

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN EACH WARD

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tonrefail	12	1	13
Gilfach Goch	12	1	13
Town Ward	6	2	8
Llantwit Fardre	1	-	1
	<u>31</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35</u>

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	1	-	-
5 - 15	1	1	-	-
15 - 25	1	16	-	3
25 - 45	1	4	-	1
45 - 65	2	1	-	1
65 and over	1	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>

The number on the register under the following categories at the end of the year was:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	177	180	357
Non-Pulmonary	32	26	58
	<u>209</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>415</u>

Deaths due to tuberculosis numbered 5 for 1956 as against 7 for 1955. One male and one female died from pulmonary tuberculosis, one male and two females died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis; 66 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of tuberculosis are:-

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an "open" case.
- (b) Deficient housing, which is closely allied to (a)
- (c) Diet, which is closely related to the wage earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; also to the habits of the people.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs	15-25 yrs	25-35 yrs	35-45 yrs	45-55 yrs	55 + yrs	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	8	24	7	-	1	-	-	1	41
Measles	12	192	193	7	1	1	-	-	-	406
Whooping Cough	8	18	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	51
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Pneumonia	8	1	1	-	6	-	-	5	3	24
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningitis	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	10	21	4	-	8	-	-	8	51
Paratyphoid	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
	28	234	264	21	11	10	1	10	12	592

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Number Notified	Number admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	41	7	-
Measles	406	3	-
Whooping Cough	51	3	-
Pneumonia	24	-	9
Erysipelas	6	5	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	-
Dysentery	51	3	-
Meningitis	3	3	1
Poliomyelitis (N.P)	1	1	-
Paratyphoid	6	7	-
	592	34	10

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during the year was 35 against 32 for 1955. The classified figures are as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	7	24 *	31
Non-Pulmonary	-	4	4
	7	28	35

* The female figures are high due to the spread of infection at local factories.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

These duties are still carried out under this Authority but the Divisional Medical Officer for this area must be notified within 48 hours of all notifiable diseases occurring in this district for which a fee is paid by the County Council.

The number of cases notified during the year was 627 compared with 639 for 1955.

Sonne Dysentery: There were 51 cases notified; 21 in the Town Ward; 2 in the Tonyrefail Ward and 28 in Llantwit Fardre Parish.

Scarlet Fever; There were 41 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 11 from the Tonyrefail district; 5 from Gilfach Goch; 22 from Llantrisant and 3 from Llantwit Fardre.

Diphtheria: There were no cases notified.

Erysipelas: There were 6 cases notified; 2 cases from Tonyrefail, 1 from the Town Ward; 2 from Gilfach Goch and 1 from the Llantwit Fardre Parish.

Puerperal Pyrexia: There were 3 cases notified; 1 case from the Tonyrefail Ward and 2 in the Llantwit Fardre Parish (these cases occurred in the East Glamorgan Hospital.)

Whooping Cough: There were 51 cases of Whooping Cough notified; 5 in the Tonyrefail Ward; 31 in the Town Ward and 15 in the Llantwit Fardre Parish.

Pneumonia: There were 24 cases notified; 7 from Tonyrefail; 2 from Gilfach Goch 12 from the Town Ward and 3 from Llantwit Fardre.

Measles: 406 cases of measles were notified; 14 occurring in the Tonyrefail Ward; 203 in the Town Ward; 60 in the Gilfach Goch Ward and 129 in Llantwit Fardre.

Food Poisoning: There were no cases notified.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid: There were 6 cases notified; 2 cases from Tonyrefail and 4 from Llantwit Fardre.

Poliomyelitis: There was only 1 case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis notified; this case occurred in the Town Ward.

Meningitis: There were 3 cases notified; 2 from Tonyrefail and 1 from Llantwit Fardre

LABORATORY SERVICES:

All laboratory examinations necessary for the Public Health service are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

These are:

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of:-
 - i. Milk
 - ii. Drinking Water
 - iii. Ice Cream
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES:

The ambulance service is now under the County Council. For this area the main station is at Treforest, Telephone number Treforest 2112

Sub stations are:-

- i. Llantwisant (Bull Ring) Telephone Llantwisant 393
- ii. Gossody (Hool Isaf). Telephone Tonyrefail 25.
- iii. Gilfach Goch Telephone Gilfach Goch 225
(Ambulance House, Fish St)

HOSPITALS:

The hospitals which serve the area are:

- (i) General: (a) Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village.
 (ii) Llanypia Hospital.
 (iii) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
 (iv) Whitechurch Hospital (also partly special)
 (v) Grange Hospital, Pontypridd.
 (vi) Subsidiary Hospitals such as Pontypridd Cottage Hospital.
 (vii) Taffelau Hospital which is now used as an annexe for the Cardiff Hospital, Pontypridd, for the aged chronic sick and epileptic patients.
- (b) Infectious Diseases: Generally patients are sent to Tontyl Hospital. Maternity, Phonsod, and to Cardiff Isolation Hospital.
- (c) Mental: Bullis, Bryn and Whitechurch.
- (d) Tuberculosis: and Subtuberculosis Hospital in Wales.

All these hospitals are not under the control of the Regional Hospital Board

REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS:

The figures for registered blind persons is 51 and 8 partially sighted.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PERSONS:

- (a) Under Guardianship - 1
- (b) Under Statutory Supervision - 63
- (c) In addition there are 3 patients at the Garth Olwg Children's Home and 7 at the Rhiwfelin Annexe for the Graig Hospital.

LEGAL PRECEEDINGS REGARDING PROPERTY:

Number of prosecutions - 2

HOUSING ACTS:Demolition and Closing Orders etc:

Number of Demolition Orders - 5

Number of Closing Orders (i) Pursuant to Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 - 2.

(ii) Pursuant to Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 - 2 (1 subsequently determined).

Number of Premises demolished: Number 2, Cwm Bungalows, Beddau (1 house)
No. 1 Clearance Area, Llantrisant (3 houses).

CONSTRUCTIONAL UNDERTAKINGS:

The following information has been supplied by the Council's Surveyor:

Council houses completed in 1956	68
Total number of permanent post-war houses completed	1,232
Total number of temporary post-war houses completed	100
Total post-war houses	1,332
Total pre-war houses	854
Total number of Council houses.	2,186

Council houses under construction in 1956	46
Number of private enterprise houses completed in 1956	38
Number of police houses erected post war.	5
Number of private enterprise houses under construction	37

Tir Meibion Lane, Llantrisant was made up and also the roads and footpaths at the Tybrynryn Road Extension and Heol-y-Sarn were completed during 1956.

RAINFALL: The rainfall recorded at the Duffryn Sewage Works in 1956 was 52.28"

ANNUAL WATER CONSUMPTION: In 1956 this amounted to 457,989,000 gallons.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' REPORT

Record of Inspections:

Housing: 1st Visits	537
Revisits	1,088
Tents and Vans	21
Dairies etc	62
Shops and Warehouses	316
Food Preparing Premises	127
Factories	93
Bakeries	9
Rodent Infestation	84
Vermin Infestation.....	59
Infectious Diseases.....	170
Drainage etc	161
Water Supply.....	121
Food Inspection	189
Refuse Disposal	144
Miscellaneous (including other duties)	954
Food Hygiene Byelaw enforcement	56
Council House Inspection.....	654

Examination of Water Samples

The following 86 samples of water were taken from various sources of public and private supplies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological and Chemical analysis. Steps were taken to investigate unsatisfactory reports and remedy the cause. Of the 13 unsatisfactory samples taken, 9 were from the Gilfach Goch Area, and of the 4 unsatisfactory samples taken from the Tonyrefail area, 2 were taken from a farm well, which has since been rebuilt.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Result</u>
5.1.56	Gellirhaidd Isaf Farm, Tonyrefail.	Unsatisfactory
5.1.56	Spring at Gellirhaidd Isaf Farm, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
16.1.56	183, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.1.56	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
16.1.56	6, Etna Terrace, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.1.56	58, Caergwerlas, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
16.1.56	12, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
19.1.56	Maendy Meter Chamber, Church Village	Satisfactory
25.1.56	Ministry of Labour Office, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory
23.2.56	Hendre, Efail Isaf	Satisfactory
1. 3.56	Pantycelyn, Cross Inn	Satisfactory
5. 3.56	Danygraig, Talbot Green	Satisfactory
5. 3.56	Thomas and Evans, Llantrisant	Satisfactory
19.3.56	Penygraig Co-operative, Thomastown	Satisfactory
19.3.56	231, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
19.3.56	Hentreforgan School	Satisfactory
19.3.56	Penygraig Co-operative, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
19.3.56	18, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory

Samples of water (continued)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Result</u>
19.4.56	Council Yard, Tybybryn, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
19.4.56	18, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
19.4.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
19.4.56	Peglers Stores, High St, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
19.4.56	136, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
23.4.56	Maendy Meter Chamber, Church Village	Satisfactory
8.5.56	Danygraig, Talbot Green	Satisfactory
8.5.56	"Windrush", Church Village	Satisfactory
17.5.56	Hollybush, Tonteg	Satisfactory
28.5.56	68, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.5.56	233, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.5.56	31, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.5.56	68, Nant Eirin, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
28.5.56	40, Thomas Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.6.56	Co-operative Society, Lutchery, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.6.56	157, Trebanog Road, Trebanog	Unsatisfactory
28.6.56	Mrs. Flook, The Square, Thomastown	Satisfactory
28.6.56	251, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
28.6.56	14, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.7.56	6, Cowbridge Road, Pontyclun	Satisfactory
16.7.56	Fairoak, Llantwit Main	Satisfactory
31.7.56	Southgate Garage, Llantrisant	Satisfactory
2.8.56	Council Yard, Tynybryn	Unsatisfactory
2.8.56	186, Trebanog Road, Trebanog	Satisfactory
2.8.56	14, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
2.8.56	235, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
2.8.56	68, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.8.56	192, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.8.56	Council Stores, Tynybryn	Satisfactory
16.8.56	37, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.8.56	Penygraig Co-operative, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
16.8.56	1, Hendreforgan Crescent, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
23.8.56	Hendreforgan Crescent, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
23.8.56	Maendy Meter Chamber, Llantwit Fardre	Satisfactory
13.9.56	3, Hendreforgan Crescent, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
18.9.56	R.H. Thomas, Slaughterhouse, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
20.9.56	Garden Village Storage Tank	Unsatisfactory
20.9.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
20.9.56	Cemetery, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
26.9.56	Maendy Meter Chamber, Llantwit Fardre	Satisfactory
27.9.56	138, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
27.9.56	Council Yard, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
27.9.56	Storage Tank, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
10.10.56	Hillside, Mwyndy, Pontyclun	Satisfactory
11.10.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
11.10.56	162, Trebanog Road, Trebanog	Satisfactory
11.10.56	Storage Tank, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
16.10.56	C.W.S. Mineral Water Factory, Treforest	Satisfactory
16.10.56	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
16.10.56	The Gables, Croesfaen	Satisfactory
16.10.56	Bridge Shop, Cross Inn	Satisfactory

Samples of water (continued)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Result</u>
17.10.56	Trane Cemetery, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory
17.10.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch.	Satisfactory
17.10.56	Storage Tank, Garden Village	Unsatisfactory
23.10.56	5, Elwyn Street, Coedely	Satisfactory
31.10.56	Trane Cemetery, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
31.10.56	17, Edmondstown Road, Edmondstown	Satisfactory
31.10.56	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory
9.11.56	Well at Caercurlais Farm, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
9.11.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
9.11.56	Storage Tank, Garden Village	Satisfactory
15.11.56	Caerlan Farm, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
21.11.56	42, St. Illtyd's Road, Church Village	Satisfactory
29.11.56	Council Yard, Tynybryn	Satisfactory
29.11.56	152, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
29.11.56	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
29.11.56	22, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
29.11.56	Miskin School, Miskin	Satisfactory
13.12.56	7, Heol-y-Beddau, Beddau	Satisfactory

A report on a representative sample of the public supply is reproduced herewith

Tap. Southgate Garage, Glantrisant
(Taff Fechan Supply)

Bacteriological Analysis:

Probably number of coliform bacilli	-	0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	-	0 per 100 ml.
Remarks:		satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis:

Appearance in two foot tube	Pal Green
	Clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Unites	18
Reaction, pH value	7.4
Total Hardness	48
Chlorides (expressed as Cl)	9
Nitrates (expressed as N)	Pract. nil.
Nitrites (expressed as N)	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.016
Metals	Nil
Residual Chlorine	Nil
Volume of Sediment	0.5.
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Pr. Nil
	Amorphous debris

Report on Chemical Analysis:

A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters of the samples are satisfactory.

Water Supplies:

There was a considerable increase in the daily consumption of water, which has risen by 452,764 gallons in the last 10 years, consumption in 1946 being 796,000 and in 1956 1,254,764 gallons.

One farm only was connected to the Council's mains during the year.

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 7,207. The number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 52. The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 62, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

The estimated present population of the district is 25,700 and it is estimated that 98.40 per cent of the population is supplied with water.

Housing:

During the year 402 houses were repaired as a result of informal action, and 99 as a result of service of formal notices; Certificates of Disrepair were issued following application by tenants.

Closet Conversions:

The Council still operate Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and during 1956, 31 closets have been converted by installing flushing apparatus, bringing the total to 141 since 1953.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

Improvements and extensions to the sewers are still necessary in certain parts of the area to which attention has been drawn on many occasions, including Castell Mwynyws, Upper Church Village, Groesfaen and Cross Inn.

The following are results of examination of samples of sewage effluent taken by the Glamorgan River Board during the year 1956:-

	Number of Samples	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Un- Satisfactory
Rhiwsaeson	7	-	6	1
Duffryn	11	10	1	-
Miskin	11	6	4	1

The Surveyor, the Chief Officer in charge of the sewage works is notified by the River Board of unsatisfactory samples and takes appropriate action.

Meat Inspection:

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned
in whole or in part

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	282	3	64	1,928	375	-
Number inspected	282	3	64	1,928	375	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerchi</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					2	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	118	2		58	3	
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi						
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2					
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tubercul- osis						
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned						
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration						
Generalised and totally condemned						

Meat and offal condemned (No specified reason) 1,698 lbs chiefly parasitic diseases.

Private slaughtering continued during the year and the licences for the three slaughterhouses in the Rural District were renewed.

10 licences to slaughtermen were also issued.

Food Inspections.

During the year, 1,399 lbs of various foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption and were otherwise disposed of

A total of 176 samples were taken by the County Public Health Inspectors in the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District during the year under Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of this number 14 were taken as formal samples, 162 were taken informally. In view of personal experience of sampling officers' duties in other districts where the Local Authority is a Food and Drugs Authority, some doubt is felt as to whether the number of formal samples taken is adequate for this district, particularly in view of the fact that no prosecutions were undertaken

The foodstuff condemned is disposed of by burning or burying at one of the Council's refuse tips.

The number of food premises in the area amounts 207, of which 20 are canteens, 14 cafes, 7 fried fish shops, 20 butchers and the remaining 142 are food retail shops. There are also 10 registered dairies and 32 milk retailers in the area.

Examination of Milk Samples:

One hundred and thirty five samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff for bacteriological examination, with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pastourised	44	-
Sterilised	5	-
T.T.Pasteurised.....	70	1
Ungraded.....	14	1

One sample of ungraded milk proved unsatisfactory and the unsatisfactory sample of T.T.pasteurised milk proved to be under-pasteurised.

Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice-cream:

5 applications for the registration of premises for the sale of prepacked ice-cream were made during the year. In each case the premises were shops and the premises supplied with hot and cold water etc., and as they are hygienically satisfactory, the premises were registered.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream is now 99, 26 of which are premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

127 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for analysis some were locally made but the majority were products of the large ice-cream manufacturer, and the following are the results:-

<u>Grade I.</u> <u>(Satisfactory)</u>	<u>Grade II</u> <u>(Fair)</u>	<u>Grade III</u> <u>(Unsatisfactory)</u>	<u>Grade IV</u> <u>(Very Unsatisfactory)</u>
111	5	1	4

Six samples were not examined owing to unsatisfactory temperature conditions at the Laboratory.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These regulations which greatly increase the hygienic control of food handling came into force on 1st January, this year.

The Regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of food premises, stalls, vans, etc., and of apparatus and equipment, the hygienic handling of food; the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and the action to be taken where they are affected with infectious disease; the construction of food premises stalls vehicles etc.

They alter and extend the requirements of the repealed Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to include stalls and vehicles, school and hospital canteens, clubs and other institutions and premises where food is handled.

The following requirements did not come into force until 1st July, 1956.

1. A proper supply of hot and cold water, wash basins, soap, nail brushes and clean towels must be provided.
2. First Aid materials must be provided.
3. Adequate lockers must be provided for storing clothing and footwear not worn during working hours.
4. Adequate sinks with hot and cold water must be provided for washing food and equipment and adequate supplies of soap and drying materials.
5. All meat, fish, gravy or imitation cream or egg or milk preparations intended for immediate consumption or which has been cooked or partly cooked must, unless exposed for sale, be brought to and kept at a temperature not less than 145°F or below 50°. In practice the lower temperature will probably require means of artificial cooling by refrigeration.

The regulations differentiate between "open food" and food which is not open food, i.e., canned or packed food

The Regulations amplify and extend the Council's Byelaws and considerable extra work will be involved in implementing them fully.

Canteens, Mobile Shops and Licensed Premises (Public Houses) were inspected to ascertain that they complied with new Food Hygiene Regulations.

Bread Distribution:

Attention has been given to the conditions of distribution of bread and confectionery, particularly in regard to the proper equipment, construction and cleanliness of bread vans; the handling of bread and cakes and a number of oral warnings have been given in regard to the need for repainting the interior of vans; providing clean shelf coverings and the use of inadequately equipped vans. No major contravention of the law has been discovered, but constant vigilance is necessary to ensure the maintenance of proper standards. The question of provision for hand washing by delivery assistants has been taken up and this will be proceeded with, with all firms found to be delivering.

In one van which was examined, a tray of cakes was found to be lying on the floor; the cakes being consequently contaminated. This was, apparently due to the operation of centrifugal force causing the displacement of the tray from the shelf. The contaminated cakes were confiscated.

Infectious Diseases.

During the early part of the year there was an outbreak of dysentery. It affected chiefly children of the Infants' Departments at Church Villa and Beddau Schools, with secondary cases amongst older children and adults in the homes of the initial cases.

Unfortunately some of the earlier cases had not been recognised as dysentery, but had been attributed to ordinary diarrhoea, with the result that the disease had become well established before any notifications were received in the Public Health Department.

The first cases notified were two children attending Church Villa School. The mother of one of them was employed in the school canteen and immediate steps were taken to prevent her taking part in the handling and preparation of food at the canteen. She was in fact, sent home immediately. (It was made clear that this was done purely as a precautionary measure, there was no question of her being affected or of her being a "carrier". She was simply a contact of a confirmed case). Later swabs for bacteriological examination from the whole of the canteen staff and one member of the teaching staff were all reported to be negative.

Within a few days cases were notified from the Beddau area.

Head Teachers of the schools involved supplied names and addresses of children who were absent from school for any unknown or indefinite reason and during the subsequent investigations it was found that some of the children and in a few cases, other members of their families had suffered from some suspicious symptoms. Faecal swabs from these cases were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and, of the initial 24 swabs taken, 12 were found to be positive and were referred to their family doctors for treatment.

At the request of one of the local practitioners 12 "follow-up" swabs were taken after the patients had been given a course of treatment, and of these, two were reported to be still positive.

In addition to the canteen worker, it was found during the investigations that at one house a contact was employed as a grocer's assistant, and at another house one contact was employed at a cafe, another was about to start work at the same cafe on the following day, and another contact was employed at the maternity ward at the East Glamorgan Hospital. They were all asked to discontinue their work until the risk of spreading the infection had passed.

The total number of cases notified during the month was 39, including those discovered as a result of swabbing.

Two cases of scarlet fever were also notified during March. Both cases were nursed at home and the houses concerned were disinfected.

During October, there was an outbreak of para typhoid fever in East Glamorgan Hospital.

The cases at the hospital were confined to the maternity block and investigations into the outbreak were made by the hospital medical staff in consultation with Dr. W. E. Thomas. Blood and faecal specimens from the nursing and domestic staff in the maternity block were examined and as a result one ward maid who resides at Beddau was found to be a carrier. She was excluded from work and sent home and completed a course of treatment under the care of her family doctor. Further tests were made to ascertain that she was free from infection. There was no suggestion that she was the cause of the outbreak, in fact she may well have been one of its victims.

Rodent Control

The Council still employ one full time rodent operator and during the year 493 properties were treated, and sewers were treated twice in the year in the manner recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. As in previous years, private houses were treated free of charge, but the cost of treating business premises was charged to the occupiers.

Licences:

The following licences were issued under the heading of "other duties".

Fireworks Licences	51.
Explosive Stores Licences	7
Caravan Licences	16
Cinema Licences	5
Petroleum Acts & Regs.	57
Means of Escape in Case of Fire	8

Dust Nuisance.

Extensive alterations in the arrangements for dealing with smoke and dust generated during smelting operations at the Metal Alloys factory, Treforest Trading Estate, have resulted in a considerable improvement in atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of the factory. Smelting operations at the factory take place in moveable smelting pots which are wheeled into position beneath hoods or canopies from which smoke fumes and dust were, previously discharged to the atmosphere by means of small tubular chimney stacks extending only a few feet above roof level, often causing a serious smoke nuisance in the immediate neighbourhood.

As a result of the operations, however, each of the canopies is now connected to a large rectangular metal duct or flue which runs horizontally beneath the roof of the building, passes through the end wall, and then takes a sharp upward turn to join a new steel chimney stack which has been erected to discharge at a height of 150 feet above ground level. Most of the dust from the smelting pots is deposited on the floor of the horizontal duct or at the base of the steel chimney stack, and provision is made for its periodical removal. The management had for some time been keenly conscious of the nuisance to neighbouring occupiers and had made unsuccessful efforts to obtain alternative accommodation at a more suitable site. Much credit is due to them for undertaking this rather costly alteration.

Pest Clearance Area.

The Agricultural Executive Committee Conference was held on the 9th May, 1956, to invite representations from interested bodies re declaring the County of Glamorgan a clearance area in regard to wild rabbits. The following points were made during the proceedings.

The occupier of land is responsible for the eradication of the wild rabbits on his land.

Personal representations to the Committee may be made within 21 days of the publishing of the Committee's proposals to make a clearance order. After the order becomes operative, it is then the duty of occupiers to take reasonable steps to eradicate rabbits and to maintain the land free of wild rabbits. The Forestry Commission is under the same liability as other occupiers. In approved cases a grant of 50% of the cost of clearance may be made by the Committee.

In the case of common land which is land subject to common rights, the responsibility for clearance depends upon whether the owner or occupier derives any financial gain from the land, if he does he is responsible if not, then the Treasury will foot the bill. Generally speaking the Lord of the Manor is the owner of Common Land.

A survey of all farms and other land is in progress by officials, which will continue and indicate the amount of infestation in the county.

The actual method of extermination is a matter for the occupier and may be by trapping poisoning shooting etc., - it is illegal to import myxomatosis, in order to exterminate rabbits.

(Note: Four rabbits infected with myxomatosis were imported into infested land and all the rabbits were gone in 5 weeks).

Section II of the 1954 Act deals with traps. Research is going on concerning traps and 120 different types have been tried. At a later date, it is expected that a particular type of trap will be specified.

Enforcement action will be taken on the report of an inspector of infested land and no action being taken by the occupier. Notice will be served and subsequently the Committee's officers will enter, do the work and charge the cost to the occupier.

"Open" trapping is illegal. Traps must be placed in rabbit burrows.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948 PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/C Line No. (2)	Number Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	M/C Line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	11	32	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	99	195	-	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	5	16	-	-	3
TOTAL:		115	243	-	-	

2. Cases in which Defects were Found - (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

PARTICULARS (1)	M/C Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which Pros- ecutions were instit- uted. (7)	M/C Line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	4	1	1			4
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	5					5
Overcrowding (s.2)	6					6
Inadequate Ventila- tion (S.4)	7					7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8				d e	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) - (a) Insuffic- ient	9	3	3		1	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10					10
(c) Not separate for sexes.	11					11
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	12					12
TOTAL:	60	4	4		1	60
					Nil	

Nature of Work	M/C Line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/C Line No.
		No. of outwork- ers in list re- quired by Sec 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of de- fault in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in unwholc- some premises	No. of Notices Served.	Prosecu- tions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mending (Making Apparel etc. cleaning & wash- ing)	13	84						13
Household linen	14							14
Lace, lace curtains and nets	15							15
Curtains and furn- iture hangings	16							16
Furniture and upholstery	17							17
Electroplate	18							18
File making	19							19
Brass & Brass	20							20
Articles	21							21
Fur pulling	22							22
Iron and Steel	23							23
Chains and grapnels	24							24
Cart gear	25							25
Locks, Latches, Keys	26							26
Umbrellas, etc.	27							27
Artificial Flowers	28							28
Nets, other than wire nets.	29							29
Tents and sacks	30							30
Racquets & tennis balls	31							31
Paper bags	32							32
Making of boxes and other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or part- ly of paper	33							33
Brush making	34							34
Pea Picking	35							35
Feather sorting	36							36
Corded buttons etc	37							37
Stuffed toys	38							38
Basket making	39							39
Chocolates & sweet- meats	40							40
Cosques, Christ- mas carckers, stock- ings etc	41							41
Textile Weaving	42							42
Lampshades	43							43
TOTAL	70	84						70

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY -----

Place Where M.R.S. Carried Out	Date 1956	Total Examined	Referred to Chest Physician	Other Chest Abnormalities
Printers & Finishers Ltd	January	49	1	2
General Paper & Box Mfg Co	January	129	-	5
Treforest Chemical Co	January	246	4	37
Acro Zipp Fasteners Ltd	January	571	2	43
Treforest Silk Printers Ltd	January	171	1	11
H.J.Elliott Ltd	January	179	1	7
Plastic Engineers Ltd	January	148	1	13
Micalectric Ltd	January	48	1	-
Nipa Laboratories Ltd	January	41	-	2
Upper Boat Power Station	January	227	2	24
Pearl Varnish Co.Ltd	January	33	-	2
Treforest Chrome Leather Co	January	175	1	10
Western Board Mills Ltd	January	29	-	3
C.W.S.Ltd., (Bedding)	January	55	-	1
Royal Sovereign Pencil Co	February	125	-	11
Del Guerra Oilskin Mfg Co.	April	72	5	7
Worcester Royal Porcelain Co	December	132	3	7
Remploy Ltd., Tonyrefail	December	39	-	16
Planct Gloves Ltd., Llantrisant	December	40	-	1
J.B.Hunt Ltd., Tonyrefail	December	10	-	1

Mass X-Ray of people Living in the Tonyrefail area was carried out on the 3rd, 4th and 5th September, 1956, but results are not yet available.

